

FRANCE MAY RENEW ITS RELATIONS WITH POPE

Movement for Reestablishment of Catholicism as National Religion.

PALAIS ROYAL'S FUTURE

Proposition to Turn Cardinal Richelieu's Palace Over to the Bourse.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, July 27. It is quite evident that a movement is under way for the rapprochement of France and the Vatican, although a report from Rome denies the inspiration there of a recent news agency announcement of such a possibility. No member of the French Government is willing to admit the likelihood of a diplomatic representative being sent to the Holy See, but there is no longer any doubt that the Government is beginning to realize the serious national losses resulting from the estrangement.

An eminent personage who has close relations with Rome points out in an interview published in the *Chronique* that notwithstanding the action of the Government leaders France is profoundly Catholic, remaining for the sovereign Pontiff the eldest daughter of the Church.

Undeniable need of relations with the Vatican is made evident by the matter of the Moroccan missions, which are now maintained by Spanish priests, and also by the fact that the French traditional protection of Christians in the Orient is badly missed, causing a loss of prestige among Oriental and Mohammedan peoples. With governments such as that of Combes the late Pope Leo declared he would have nothing to do, and even had the liberal minded Cardinal Rampolla been Pope he would not have accepted the French separation law. The present Pope even now will not recognize unofficial approaches because there has been too much treachery in the past. It is common talk in the best informed circles that Prime Minister Poincaré is too wise a statesman not to see the necessity of officially reestablishing relations with the Vatican; that he should act in the interest of the country.

Proposals of this nature are statistics of the churchmen. Catholics of Paris, recently gathered by a newspaper, are most interesting. No authorized census is extant, but in 1900 the cure of Notre Dame estimated that there were 300,000 faithful Catholics in the seventy-seven Paris parishes. Today the Paris Midi says investigation shows that there are 118,000 practical Catholics in the city, or only one out of every twenty-three inhabitants. The paper adds that despite this decrease no other religion assembles so many believers.

Meanwhile the Archbishop of Bourges has been instructed by the Pope that hereafter the French priests must use the Roman pronunciation of Latin in services instead of the French pronunciation customary heretofore.

Dr. Butler Leaves Paris.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, whose promotion to Commandant of the Legion of Honor has been warmly endorsed by intellectual France, starts tomorrow for a month's visit to Belgium, Holland and north Germany. Dr. Butler was a guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick at dinner last Monday evening, other guests being Count Apponyi, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower and the Count and Countess Jean de Montbelle.

Dr. Butler is much interested in the French proportional representation bill, which has given occasion for an almost daily interchange of letters between the Prime Minister Poincaré, its father, and Senator Clémenceau, whose sobriquet is "The Old Tiger," and who is the leader of the Senatorial opposition. These documents, although all addressed to "Dear Friend and Adversary," are most caustic and in fact are models of ironical politeness.

Dr. Butler regards the proportional representation subject as deserving deep study, but he is not prepared to pass judgment on its suitability to a republic or on monarchies, he said, "responsibility rests with the monarchs, while in democracies the idea prevails that responsibility should rest with a majority of the people. Many wise Frenchmen fear that the result of the proportional system

might be such that a combination of minor groups would override the majority. As responsibility would then be undetermined anarchy might ensue."

M. Clémenceau's latest letter to the Prime Minister indicates a disposition to collaborate with the latter official on a new electoral law aiming to abolish small boss ridden constituencies, but maintains a firm opposition to the proportional system as calculated to discourage voters by its mathematical complications.

The Palais Royal has become the subject of an animated discussion owing to the announcement that the Société des Agents de Change (the Bourse) has acquired title to most of the property along the surrounding streets, is planning to improve the approaches and wants the city and State to permit the erection in the famous garden of a new and splendid home for the Bourse.

Tremendous opposition has arisen from lovers of old Paris and has become so vigorous that the stockholders are said to have backed down. One witty journalist suggests a novel use for the old structure by saying: "Make it a city refuge for quiet Parisians, who should be compelled to live there all the year round. Thousands exist who don't want to be crushed by taxicabs and murderous automobiles. Nearly 150 persons were either killed or maimed by those vehicles in June. To avoid such a fate these lovers of quiet could take up their residence in the Palais Royal, which would become a miniature streetless city wherein every necessity of life would be procurable and whose confines they need never leave. There alone in all Paris would it be possible to live tranquilly and die untroubled."

It is uncertain whether the Bourse scheme has been quite killed. One newspaper announces that it was offered \$500 for its support of the project, and apparently the insult was insufficient to overcome the paper's professional pride.

Dr. Magnus, for many years head of the Stannic Insane Asylum, read a paper before the Academy of Medicine this week in which he said the best results had been obtained in treating insane and alcoholic patients by keeping them in beds in a common hall instead of in solitary rooms. He said that among 4,000 patients handled this way there had been only three suicides, all of whom were men. Dr. Magnus advocates women nurses in preference to men for insane patients.

Americans in France.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary left Paris this week for Carlsbad, going by automobile. Judge Gary would not discuss politics or trust investigations. He was looking well and said he intended to forget business entirely while in Europe.

William Guggenheim, who is at the Ritz, is much interested in the crop situation in America, which he says looks satisfactory except for a small shortage in wheat. He does not think there is any occasion for alarmist forecasts of financial and business calamities. Discussing the Sherman law, he said it had many desirable features, but, like the sword of Damascus, had best be wielded by experts. Mr. Guggenheim will go to Trouville in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are at the Ritz on their way to Carlsbad for the cure. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have arrived here from Crillon by motor en route to Deauville.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have arrived at the Carlton from London.

Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin is here, socially incognito, as he is working on a play which he is adapting to the English stage.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury have gone by automobile to Marienbad.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton French are at Vichy.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Kemp and Major Creighton Webb were enjoying themselves this week at the dancing pavilion of the Magie City, the Casino Island of Paris.

Mrs. McCormick, wife of the former Ambassador, has given up her apartment in Paris and is sending her household effects to Chicago.

Mrs. John Waterbury and her daughter have gone on a short motor trip.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ryan have gone to Trouville.

Bolt Strikes Royal Castle.

BRUSSELS, July 27.—A big force of workmen is today repairing the damage done by lightning to the Castle of Clermont in southern Belgium, where the King and Queen of Belgium and their guest, the Prince Consort of Holland, were staying when it was struck six times by lightning during a violent storm. Though unhurt, their Majesties were badly frightened.

VISCOUNTESS CURZON, QUEEN OF BEAUTY



Viscountess Curzon was chosen Queen of Beauty at the medieval tourney held recently at the Shakespeare's England show at Earl's Court, London. The ladies who are acting as her attendants are the Countess of Londesborough and Lady Irene Denison.

OPTIMISM THE NEXT STAGE IN AMERICA

Prof. Rheinsch Traces the Progress of Intellectual Life in This Country.

BERLIN, July 17.—Intellectual life in America, viewed on the severely philosophical standpoint, was the subject of which Prof. Rheinsch of Wisconsin University, a Roosevelt exchange professor, delivered an address a few days ago at Georgetown University.

Prof. Rheinsch began by explaining why the intellectual movement in the United States had set in at a comparatively late period. It was due, he said, to the circumstance that Americans first of all were compelled to start on the task of making their great continent habitable by bringing the land under cultivation. Their outlook on life was consequently confined within the narrow limits of the soil, the weather and technical achievement. In this scheme the appreciation of deep thought and soul culture had little place.

The speaker then traced the process by which a change was effected. By the leading intellectuals, who were really only acquainted with the spirit of the classics, an idealistic current was evolved, which began to permeate scientific life. Formerly intellectual work was measured by the quantity turned out, but now the feeling is increasingly prevalent that it should be appraised from an idealistic standpoint aiming at the improvement of humanity.

"Thus we see," he continued, "a school

of criticism arising in America that may seem to many to be somewhat unduly tinged with pessimism. It is nothing of the kind. It is but the beginning of a much stronger optimism.

"Take the development of art, in the drama as well as in literature. It was formerly in a backward state, in so far as it merely served to recreate and to entertain. Now the tendency is seriously to examine and to solve moral problems. 'To-day,' concluded Prof. Rheinsch, 'America is getting closer and closer to intellectual countries like France and Germany. No longer is America's relation to these countries that of pupil and teacher. It is comparable to that of the artist, who scrutinizes the work of others, criticizes it freely and by so doing finds his own stimulation.'

LEIGH HUNT'S DAUGHTER.

An Appeal Made to Save Her From the Workhouse in Her Old Age.

LONDON, July 19.—The fact that a child of Leigh Hunt's is still in the land of the living will come as a surprise to most people.

Leigh Hunt was born on October 19, 1784, and it was as long ago as 1812 that he was fined \$2,500 and sent to prison for two years by Lord Ellenborough for describing the Regent as a "corruptulent Adonis of 50." He was a friend of Keats, Charles Lamb and Tom Moore and was present at that strange scene when Byron cremated Shelley's body.

His only surviving daughter, whose husband, Charles Smith Cheltenham, died a few weeks ago, is now living dangerously ill and is in very reduced circumstances. A public appeal is now being made in order that Leigh Hunt's daughter may not know the shame that attaches to the poor house.

AMERICAN WOMEN GIVE PRIZES FOR GARDENS

Miss Marbury and Miss de Wolfe Help Amateur Farmers at Versailles.

PARIS, July 19.—Just across the road from the Villa Trianon, the picturesque home of Miss Elizabeth Marbury and Miss Elsie de Wolfe at Versailles, is a field which some years ago a philanthropic society divided into more than a hundred plots. These plots were leased to work people of that part of Versailles for \$2 a year on condition that they should cultivate them in vegetables and flowers. At present there are 127 plots under lease and any holiday or Sunday the passerby will see this large field filled with busy men and women.

The gardens naturally attracted the attention of the ladies of Trianon Villa, and like good Americans they thought conditions could be improved. So when Miss Anne Morgan arrived as their guest this summer they decided to offer prizes for the best kept gardens, to be awarded in September.

Since the announcement was made the activity and ingenuity of the men and women gardeners have wonderfully increased. A new feature, however, has been added by the ladies of Trianon Villa.

"Why not begin early," they asked, "and teach the children how to keep a garden?"

Strip of the land was cut up into twelve smaller plots and now twelve children have each a little garden to till. Not only that, but the Trianon Villa ladies have employed a professional gardener to come twice a week and initiate the little ones in the mysteries of the horticultural art. Of course there will be prizes for the youngsters as well as for the grownups when September rolls around.

M. ISVOLSKI'S DINNERS.

Schedule for the Cook Based on the Standing of the Guests.

PARIS, July 19.—M. Isvolski, the Russian Ambassador, has never quite succeeded in gaining popular confidence in France, which may account for the story current just now.

A society woman was questioning an applicant for the place of cook, who in boasting her qualities concluded with the proud assertion that she had served several years as cook at the Russian Embassy.

"I dined last year with M. Isvolski," replied the lady, "and I noticed that the food was very mediocre."

"Would Madame kindly tell me some of the other guests?" asked the candidate for the kitchen.

After hearing the names she said: "In the circumstances, I am not surprised that Madame found the dinner mediocre. It was an epochal occasion."

"You see with M. Isvolski there is a schedule of rates. If he had a Grand Duke for dinner I got twenty francs a head. For his colleagues and some friends, generally he paid me fourteen francs apiece. When it was only an affair of members of parliament or Cabinet officers I never was allowed more than eight francs. Even that is too much for these 'sans culottes,' his Excellency used to say."

Arms to Fight Grasshoppers.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 27.—Three infantry regiments have been called out to combat an invasion of grasshoppers which is devastating immense tracts of farming land along the Danube. With the assistance of the peasantry, the soldiers are building huge bonfires, and thus they have succeeded in clearing several districts from the pest.

MARRIED BLUEJACKETS.

Sailors in British Navy Feel Increase in Cost of Living.

LONDON, July 19.—One of the most important problems connected with the navy is that known as the lower deck grievances. This problem may be split up into questions of pay, of privileges, of promotion and of discipline.

The question of pay is the greatest of them all. The pay of the navy, both for officers and men, has remained stationary since Nelson's day.

Of course the sailor is lodged, fed and clothed by the Government, and the question of pay would not be so important if sailors were single men and had no home but their ships. But the navy is essentially a married service. Practically every long service sailor gets married, and of the men in the service more than 50 per cent have wives to look after.

Marriage is encouraged in the navy. The Admiralty recognizes that it is a good thing for men who remain from a dozen to twenty years in the service to contract the steady tie of matrimony, but it does nothing to help them to maintain their shore homes. They get no extra pay and no separation allowance like the soldier. Thus it comes about that the recent rapid rise in the cost of living has been very keenly felt by the bluejacket. As a rule the married sailor makes an excellent husband.

In the matter of messing and of quarters the sailor is better off than he used to be; his food is more varied and it is better cooked, while the new ships give him more light and air and deck space.

Unnecessary interference with a curtailment of leave is another cause of the discontent among the men of the lower deck. When Lord Charles Beresford took over the command of the Channel fleet the offence of leave breaking had reached very serious proportions. Every Monday hundreds of men failed to return to their ships. Lord Charles extended the privilege of leave and gave the men liberty from Friday afternoon to Monday morning. In these two clear days they were able to go home, that was what they wanted, and leave breaking promptly ceased in the Channel fleet.

To-day the offence is more or less prevalent again, for the Beresford system has been abolished, not because it had a bad effect on the efficiency of the fleet, but because the financial people at the Admiralty complained about the cost of it.

SHRINE FOR QUAKERS.

Old Jordans Farm Dedicated to Uses of Society of Friends.

LONDON, July 19.—Old Jordans farmhouse, adjoining the famous Quaker meeting house near Gerrard's Cross, has been formally opened and will be used in future as a guest house and conference centre for work connected with the Society of Friends. The property was purchased with \$15,000, raised last autumn among members of the Society of Friends in England and America.

In the early days of Quakerism Buckinghamshire was a stronghold of the sect, and the earliest meetings in the neighborhood were, as Thomas Ellwood tells us, "held at the house of William Russell, called Jordans, in the parish of Giles Chalfont." The kitchen or "houseplace" where the Friends gathered has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition when the meetings there were liable to interruption, as being held contrary to the conventicle act.

Most of the best known men of the first generation of Friends worshipped in Jordans farm kitchen. George Fox was certainly present in 1673 and probably on several subsequent occasions. Thomas Ellwood, who persuaded John Milton to come and live at Chalfont St. Giles, close by, was Isaac and Mary Penington, Guilhelma Springett, daughter of Mary Penington by her first marriage to Sir William Springett, became the wife of William Penn, with whose name Jordans is most closely connected.

Penn and his wife attended the Jordans meeting until his activities in connection with the settlement of Pennsylvania necessitated his presence on the other side of the Atlantic. In the cemetery nearby lie five of his children. Here in 1663 he laid to rest his wife and in 1718 he was buried under the Jordans lime trees himself.

The simple headstones, merely marked with the name and date of death, were only erected some fifty years ago. Even this departure from the strict simplicity of burial was viewed at the time with some distrust by many Friends.

GERMAN INVADERS HALTED.

Frenchmen Also to Profit From the Caen Iron Mines.

PARIS, July 19.—Not long ago a cry of alarm was raised by French newspapers because the Thyssens of Germany had secured possession of the valuable iron deposits of Jomont and Perrieres, near Caen in Normandy. The difficulty has been adjusted through the intervention of the Comptoir d'Escompte and President de Chatelet of the Society of Mechanical Construction.

It appears that a railroad in connection with the mines was essential and for its construction Governmental consent was necessary. Le Chatelet builds railroads; so he acted as intermediary. The result of the negotiations was that the new steel company of Caen was organized and the Thyssens had to let the French capitalists buy a majority of the stock. They also made a twenty-five year contract to take 400,000 tons of mineral a year and turn over certain rights in the Thyssen Oil Company of Westphalia, which will guarantee the necessary fuel at the lowest rates to operate the Caen steel works.

M. DOUCET REVIEWS THE ART OF THE DAY

Paris Fashion Maker Tells Why He Is Buying Works of Modern Painters.

COLOR THE GREAT THING

The Empire Style as a Starting Point—New Needs in Decorative Art.

PARIS, July 19.—Since the recent sensational sale of his eighteenth century art treasures, which realized a total of \$3,000,000, Doucet is no longer spoken of as the Grand Couturier of the Rue de la Paix; he is Doucet the collector. It must be admitted that he has been very modest about his achievements in the world of art and when an interview with him was sought a few days ago it was with some difficulty that he was persuaded to speak for the information of the public.

The immediate occasion for the interview was the curiosity that has been awakened by what seemed his sudden change of taste in art matters. He had for years devoted himself to the eighteenth century, but in the last few weeks he has been buying Cezannes, Degases and Monets to hang on the walls lately decorated with the works of La Tour, Chardin and Fragonard.

"Decorative art is something that interests me greatly," said he. "It has been much discussed recently. Perhaps you are one of those who lament the fact that our epoch has no definite 'style.' Console yourself. If anything, our artists are in error in seeking to 'create' a style. 'Look back; every 'style' grows out of its predecessor; the antique is the basis and up to the nineteenth century they come one out of the other like those little dolls made by the Russian peasants. After the Empire everything changed. The Restoration went backward; it suppressed twenty years of French art."

"We interfered with the natural and harmonious development of form. When the East, especially Japan, sent us new decorative elements, we would receive them only in confusion—the confusion out of which grew our so-called modern style."

"The problem which presents itself to-day is, while making use of Oriental inventions, to turn back to tradition. Let us forget the work of the century and begin at a rational point of departure—the Empire style. Let us quit bothering about discovering forms; the need creates the form. Let a lady say to her upholsterers, 'The back of the chair interferes with my coiffure,' or 'The curve of the chair isn't agreeable—we're not wearing crinoline these days.' Then you have a new line for the artisan to work along. We live in an era of sport; we are 'business men' and we dress accordingly. So each period has the chairs and other furniture which its elegance deserves."

"However, while we need not worry about 'form' it is not the same with color. There we should apply our taste and ingenuity. Think what an infinite variety of new shades we have unknown in older days and which we can play with in a million different ways. Our walls need to be very decorative and highly colored, for in former times men and women by their costumes furnished the decorations themselves to a room, today it is very different and we must 'dress up' the walls which surround them."

In regard to modern art Monsieur Doucet spoke optimistically. "Fine work," said he, "is being done, work that will endure, work that is expressive of our manners and our minds. We see many audacious examples; but carry these audacities within us. We should not be astonished at them any more than at the men we are ourselves."

"The ideal work of art, says Taine, 'is a résumé of real life.' The eighteenth century could not help producing an art of superficiality, of frivolity; it was the character of the people of the time. We of to-day are restless, nervous, possessed of an almost painful desire for renovation. There is something to a present, an intense struggle to reach the infinite. Like science it seeks discoveries, endeavors to achieve perfection, an enlargement of our faculties, broader comprehension, more power."

"The artist who nowadays is imbued with too many lessons, subjected to too much discipline, recommends what the old masters have done and cannot expect any one to find in his work an expression of his own times; he is only working for the museums already overcrowded."

Monsieur Doucet paused. Then he said in conclusion: "Don't consider me revolutionary. I think that I have helped the worthy productions of the past too long to be suspected. I don't mean to encourage any excess nor to oppose as rivals modern and ancient art. They move one behind the other, following the pathway of the ages and the mystery of human sensibility."

TITANIC REPORT TUESDAY.

Lord Mersey Will Present Commission's Findings to Parliament.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Mersey will make his report on the Titanic disaster on Tuesday. It was announced to-day that this will give time for Parliament to discuss it before the autumn recess.

MISS NATALIE BARNEY AND HER FRIENDS IN "SAPHO"



Scene from performance given in garden of Miss Barney's home in Paris.



A New Parisian Fashion in Buttonholes. New Cuff Buttonhole. The 'Sub Rosa'.